

Passage 3

What makes it rain? Rain falls from clouds for the same reason anything falls to Earth. The Earth's gravity pulls it. But every cloud is made of water droplets or ice crystals. Why doesn't rain or snow fall constantly from all clouds? The droplets or ice crystals in clouds are exceedingly small. The effect of gravity on them is minute. Air currents move and lift droplets so that the net downward displacement is zero, even though the droplets are in constant motion.

Droplets and ice crystals behave somewhat like dust in the air made visible in a shaft of sunlight. To the casual observer, dust seems to act in a totally random fashion, moving about chaotically without fixed direction. But in fact dust particles are much larger than water droplets and they finally fall. The cloud droplet of average size is only 1/2500 inch in diameter. It is so small that it would take sixteen hours to fall half a mile in perfectly still air, and it does not fall out of moving air at all. Only when the droplet grows to a diameter of 1/125 inch or larger can it fall from the cloud. The average raindrop contains a million times as much water as a tiny cloud droplet. The growth of a cloud droplet to a size large enough to fall out is the cause of rain and other forms of precipitation. This important growth process is called "coalescence."

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
(A) The mechanics of rain
(B) The climate of North America
(C) How gravity affects agriculture
(D) Types of clouds
2. The word "minute" in line 4 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Second
(B) Tiny
(C) Slow
(D) Predictable
3. Why don't all ice crystals in clouds immediately fall to earth?
(A) They are balanced by the pressure of rain droplets.
(B) The effect of gravity at high altitude is random.
(C) They are kept aloft by air currents.
(D) The heat from the sun's rays melts them.
4. The word "motion" in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) Wind
(B) Descent
(C) Movement
(D) Humidity
5. What can be inferred about drops of water larger than 1/125 inch in diameter?
(A) They never occur.
(B) They are not affected by the force of gravity.
(C) In still air they would fall to earth.
(D) In moving air they fall at a speed of thirty-two miles per hour.
6. In this passage, what does the term "coalescence" refer to?
(A) The gathering of small clouds to form larger clouds
(B) The growth of droplets
(C) The fall of raindrops and other precipitation
(D) The movement of dust particles in the sunlight
7. What is the diameter of the average cloud droplet?
(A) 1/16 inch
(B) 1/125 inch
(C) 1/2500 inch
(D) One millionth of an inch

Passage 4

In general, the influence of Anglo patrons has been much less pronounced on Hispanic arts than on American Indian arts. The Hispanic crafts revival was confined to a much shorter period of time, beginning in the early 1920's, reaching its peak in the late

1930's, and dying down by the Second World War, less than 20 years. During this period, in spite of the enthusiasm of the wealthy Anglo patrons in northern New Mexico, Hispanic crafts never "caught on" nationally in the way American Indian crafts did. Interest was fairly well limited to the Southwest and Southern California, the areas in which the adobe hacienda revival was taking place. The major interest in Hispanic crafts was as furnishings for these comfortable Southwestern-style adobe homes. These crafts were not, as were American Indian crafts viewed as valuable art objects in themselves purchased with an eye for speculation. Hispanic arts to, a great degree have been ignored by the speculative Anglo art market. A beneficial consequence of this oversight is that the artisans have been freer to work according to their own standards and within their own traditions. Their work has not been "emptied of previous vital meanings" and become a meaningless revival. as has so much ethnic art of this day. Rather it has remained as an object of cultural pride and identity and not simply the product of the tastes and demands of the art market.

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) Differences in the degree to which His-panic and American Indian arts have been influenced by Anglo patrons
 - (B) Marketing strategies for Hispanic artists
 - (C) American Indian influence on Hispanic crafts
 - (D) Negative consequences of the influence American Indian and Hispanic arts have had on Anglo artists
2. According to the passage, during which of the following periods were Hispanic crafts most popular?
 - (A) The early 1920's
 - (B) The late 1930's
 - (C) In the middle of the Second World War
 - (D) At the end of the Second World War
3. In line 6, the author says that Hispanic crafts never "caught on" to indicate that they
 - (A) failed to become fashionable
 - (B) were hard to hang on walls
 - (C) were impossible to understand.
 - (D) seldom stayed glued together
4. In line 15 of the passage, to which of the following does the word "it" refer?
 - (A) The clay
 - (B) Ethnic art
 - (C) Their work
 - (D) A meaningless revival
5. Which of the following places is NOT mentioned in the passage as a place in which Hispanic crafts were popular?
 - (A) Northern New Mexico
 - (B) The Southwest
 - (C) Southern California
 - (D) New England
6. Where in the passage does the author indicate the primary use of the Hispanic crafts purchased prior to the Second World War II
 - (A) Lines 2-4
 - (B) Lines 8-9
 - (C) Lines 11-13
 - (D) Lines 15-16